

Mapline

*A quarterly newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library*

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David Bosse, *Editor*

Roma Illustrata: Maps in the Adult Education Classroom



Etienne du Perac in 1574 portrayed the ancient city in conformity with sixteenth century aesthetic ideals, as in this detail of his eight-sheet map where a broad Via Triumphalis lined with monumental palaces and public buildings traverses the Campus Martius. Photo by F. Peter Weil

IT MAY BE NO SURPRISE to readers of *Mapline*, but intellectual historians are still learning that maps in the classroom are a fine way of making concepts — even fairly abstract ones — come alive for students of European history. In a recent Adult Education Seminar at the Newberry Library, the authors of this note introduced the central themes of our course on “Papal

Rome, 600 to 1600” by selecting a series of city views from the Newberry’s Novacco collection, one of America’s richest in sixteenth century Roman maps and city views.

Our pedagogical point was that the thinkers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries looked at Rome
(continued on next page)

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography

Director: **David Buisseret**

The Center was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information is available on request.

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through the eyes of many generations of earlier Romans. Thus they summarized many themes our chronologically-organized course would treat. Philologists, antiquarians and bibliophiles of the sixteenth century sought to recover the ancient city in the heyday of its political power. At the same time these humanists retained other, more Christian ideas of Rome — Rome the pilgrim city filled with splendid churches and, most importantly, saints' relics; and papal Rome with artistic and architectural expressions of its bishops' claims to universal spiritual and sometimes political authority. Moreover, contemporary Renaissance patrons and builders were creating yet another Rome, a city of fine straight streets, monumental facades, and reconstituted Roman monuments intended to show Christian Europe that Rome was again her cultural capital.

The Newberry's rare book vault and map stacks yielded many treasures to help us illustrate these themes. We looked, for example, at Hartman Schedel's 1493 city view, believed to be the first printed view of Rome, which is based on medieval artists' conceptions. It makes the great shrine of St. Peter its visual and conceptual center, and arranges the rest of the city around the Petrine center. We also looked at Flavio Biondo's *Italia illustrata*, an illustrated descriptive geography wherein historical events are observed as vividly as their physical settings. Highly detailed maps from the mid-sixteenth century onward allowed us to trace the development of aristocratic quarters around new thoroughfares like the Via Giulia and the Via della Lungara. Etienne du Pérac's magnificent recreation of classical Rome, dated 1574, allowed us to show that sixteenth century city planning affected men's conceptions of the ancient metropolis as well. In the detail pictured, the archaeologist-mapmaker has imposed a non-existent triumphal avenue, reminiscent of the Via Giulia, into the jumble of the ancient Campus Martius.

With the help of the map curators and rare book room staff, this great archaeological map of Du Pérac could be compared in class with a much humbler 1551 view which claimed to be of contemporary Rome but included many pristine, ancient monuments side-by-side with medieval churches and papal constructions of the fifteenth century. It proved an apt example of the eclectic and many-layered appeal of the city through time, the very allure which brought us together with our students for this course.

At this writing we are several weeks further into the term, but the materials from the Novacco collection have continued to serve a function in our course. At each session new questions are raised which are prompted by the vivid memory of those city views, or which we can refer back to the maps for answers. As our chronological survey approaches the sixteenth century, we will be able to discuss with the class the developments in science and engineering which changed not only mapmaking and the depiction of Rome, but also changed European society more generally and

brought Rome and the papacy to the edge of the modern world.

Paul F. Gehl and Patricia H. Jobe

Paul F. Gehl, a medievalist, is Assistant Director of Research and Education, The Newberry Library. Patricia H. Jobe is a specialist on the Roman court and Inquisition, and formerly Assistant Editor of the Bibliographie Internationale de l'Humanisme et de la Renaissance.

Map Cataloging Workshop

A map cataloging workshop will be held in conjunction with the Spring 1983 meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries, on April 21 and 22, 1983, at San Jose State University in San Jose, California. On Thursday afternoon, April 21st, Gary Fitzpatrick of Washington, D.C., will give a presentation on the use of Dialog for on-line researching of map resources. Friday, April 22nd, will be a full day of map cataloging instruction and practice conducted by Mary Larsgaard, Map Librarian at Colorado School of Mines and author of *Map Librarianship*. Access to both RLIN and OCLC will be available.

Participants in the workshop are requested to bring their own copy of *Cartographic Materials, A Manual of Interpretation of AACR II*, 1983, available from American Library Association Publications in Chicago for \$40.00. Registration fee of \$20.00 will include a natural scale indicator and U.S.G.S. Miscellaneous Investigations Series I-1402, The Properties and Uses of Selected Map Projections. (If you already have a natural scale indicator and U.S.G.S. I-1402, registration fee is \$15.00). Please make your check payable to Western Association of Map Libraries and indicate whether or not you will need materials to be provided. Remit to: Stan Stevens, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. Registration deadline is March 1, 1983. If you have further questions please contact: Donna Koepp, Government Publications Dept., Denver Public Library, 1357 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203 (303) 571-2130.

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Detail from Lloyd's Map of the Lower Mississippi River
Photo by F. Peter Weil

and obstructions such as shoals and sand bars are clearly portrayed. Numerous notations indicate battle sites, locations of steamboat wrecks, and record-setting upstream times from New Orleans. It is doubtful that Island No. 66 is described on any other map as being the "rendezvous of John A. Murrell, the Pirate."

Lloyd's Map forms the totality of the Bowen's cartographic legacy. Little is known of the activities of Bart Bowen after this time. Will Bowen retired from piloting in 1868 and became associated with the insurance firm of Moses P. Green & Co. He later established his own agency in St. Louis. Clemens and Bowen carried on a correspondence spanning 25 years until the latter's death in 1893.

In a letter to Dora C. Bowen, Will Bowen's second wife, dated June 6, 1900, Clemens expressed an affection and sentimentality for the shared past: "I should greatly like to re-live my youth, and then get drowned. It should like to call back Will Bowen and John Garth and the others, and live the life, and be as we were, and make holiday until 15, then all drown together."

Treasures of the National Map Collection

An exhibit of 127 original items from the National Map Collection is on view at the Public Archives of Canada until 9 January, 1983. Dating from 1490 to 1982, the maps, atlases, globes, and architectural plans are being displayed as part of the 75th anniversary celebration of the Collection. The exhibit is open daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. A free exhibition poster is available and an accompanying catalog will be on sale. For more information contact:

André Martineau
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington St.
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3

Publications

Campbell, Tony. *Early Maps*. New York: Abbeville Press, 1982. (\$45.00, Abbeville Press, Inc., 505 Park Ave., New York, NY 10222)

This handsomely produced volume, printed and bound in Japan, offers 68 reproductions of both printed and manuscript maps. Mostly chosen from the collections of the British Library, the selection is judicious, covering all the main areas of cartophilia. Having the maps and commentary on the same page is useful as it encourages the (continued on next page)

through the eyes of many generations of earlier Romans. Thus they summarized many themes our chronologically-organized course would treat. Philologists, antiquarians and bibliophiles of the sixteenth century sought to recover the ancient city in the heyday of its political power. At the same time these humanists retained other, more Christian ideas of Rome — Rome the pilgrim city filled with splendid churches and, most importantly, saints' relics; and papal Rome with artistic and architectural expressions of its bishops' claims to universal spiritual and sometimes political authority. Moreover, contemporary Renaissance patrons and builders were creating yet another Rome, a city of fine straight streets, monumental facades, and reconstituted Roman monuments intended to show Christian Europe that Rome was again her cultural capital.

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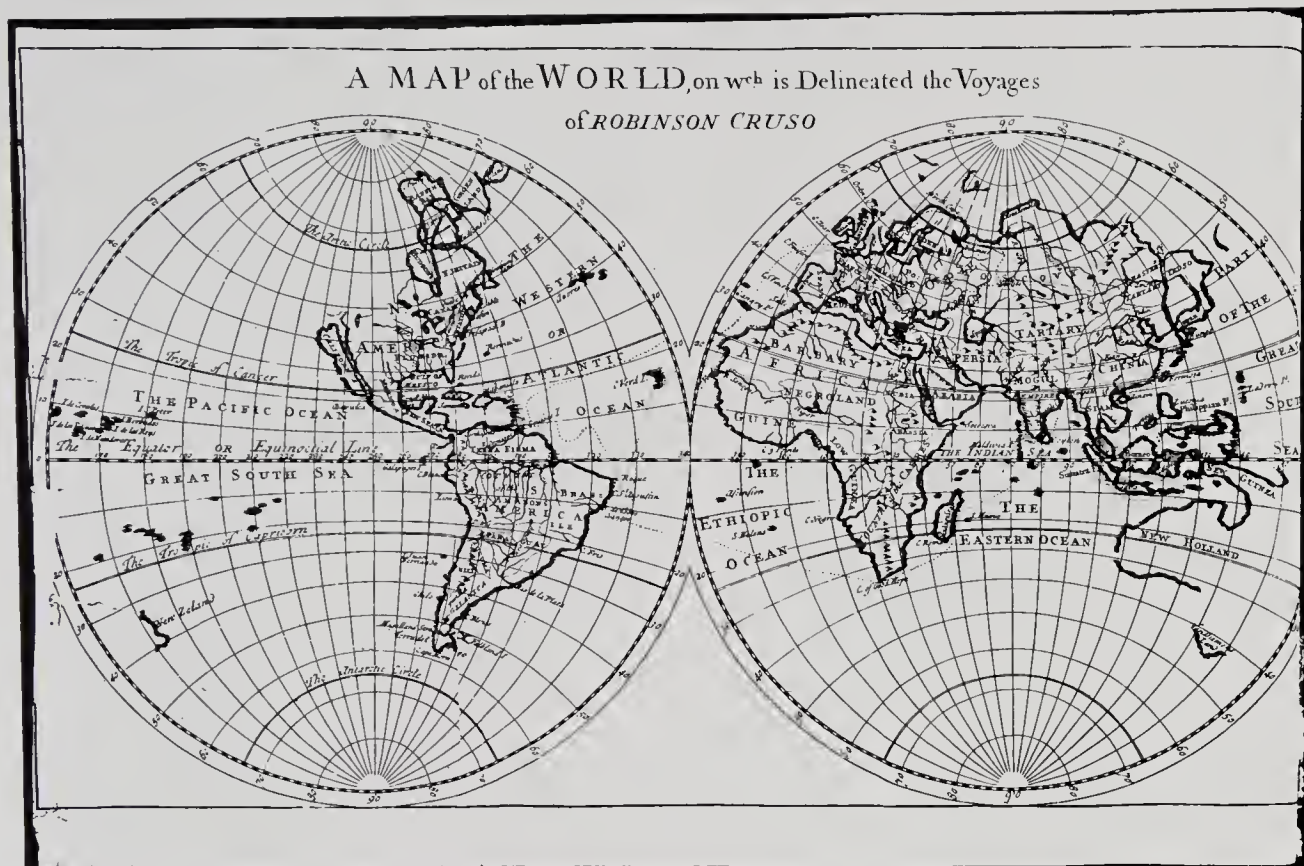
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Moll's map from the fourth edition of Robinson Crusoe

Photo by F. Peter Weil

The Cartographer and the Literati

IN THE LATTER SEVENTEENTH and early eighteenth centuries the growing affluence, literacy, and leisure time of the rising Western European middle class brought about increased interest in books and maps. There was a particular demand for greater knowledge of distant and exotic places offered through travel literature of both real and fictional voyages and adventures. Such literature was often illustrated with maps and drawings. In Great Britain cartographers such as Herman Moll were thus propelled to prominence and helped shape the popular imagery of Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

Moll, the son of an Amsterdam bookseller, was probably born in 1654. Little is known of his life before 1678 when he settled in London. He first gained notice as an engraver, whose excellence earned him a substantial reputation and many imitators. His renown also grew as a geographer and bookseller. In 1708 Moll founded

Atlas Geographagus, a unique monthly magazine which ran until 1717 when it was republished in five volumes. It was soon imitated by others, including James Knapton and Daniel Defoe. Moll was associated with Sir Samuel Stukeley and his intellectual circle, and came to be seen as a great mapmaker and the foremost geographer of his time. Among Moll's intimates were the scientist Robert Hooke, discoverer and namer of the cell, the buccaneers William Dampier and Woodes Rogers, literary figures such as Jonathan Swift and Defoe, and several important publishers, Knapton among them. Moll died on September 22, 1732.

Moll was a prolific cartographer. In addition to the usual contemporary maps, charts, atlases, and globes, he produced several other interesting items. His *Thirty New and Accurate Maps of the Geography of the Ancients*...published in London in 1726, was actually an historical atlas to accompany the Greek and Roman classics. Two early examples of thematic mapping by Moll are "A View of General Trade-Winds, Monsoons or Shifting-Winds & Coasting-Winds through ye World, Variations &c..." in *Modern History*... (1725) by Thomas Salmon, and "A View of General & Coast-

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ing Trade-Winds in the Great South Ocean..." in *Collection of Voyages*...by Dampier. Sometimes referred to as "England's greatest buccaneer," Dampier was responsible for marooning Alexander Selkirk, the model for Robinson Crusoe. For the fourth edition of Defoe's *The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner*..., published in London in 1719, Moll drew "A Map of the World, on wch is Delineated the Voyages of Robinson Crusoe." In addition, the fictional maps for the first edition of Swift's *Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World. In Four Parts. By Lemuel Gulliver, First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of Several Ships*, published in London in 1726, were "traced" directly from real ones by Moll. He is mentioned by Gulliver in the book, and with Dampier, is one of only two contemporaries so honored by Swift.

While Moll probably willingly lent his maps for this purpose, no copyright laws existed in England until 1734, and his maps were pirated regularly. The expanse of Moll's mapping greatly exposed the real and fictional earth and helped give impetus to the further charting of the unknown.

Dennis Reinhartz
University of Texas, Arlington



Old Southwest Map Series

Old Maps of the Southwest has recently announced the publication of the fifth in a series of facsimile map portfolios, the Marcy maps of 1850 and 1853. The 1850 map (two sheets) and the 1853 map (six sheets) are accompanied by an essay and enlarged map sections enclosed in a portfolio cover. The fifteen page essay describes the historical background of the expedition, its cartographic significance, and the later activities of Captain Randolph Marcy and his assistant, James H. Simpson of the Topographical Engineers. Included are fifteen enlarged sections, six of the 1850 map and nine of the 1853 map, drawn at a uniform scale of 1:2,400,000. The cost of the set is \$15.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling. Orders should be addressed to:

Lewis M. Buttery
Old Maps of the Southwest
407 W. First St.
Lampasas, TX 76550

"Pegging the River"

WILL BOWEN IS A NAME familiar to many readers of Mark Twain. A childhood friend of Samuel Clemens in Hannibal, Missouri, he is mentioned in numerous anecdotes of the author's youth. Albert Bigelow Paine, Clemens' biographer, stated that the character of Tom Sawyer is a composite of Will Bowen, Clemens, and John Briggs, also of Hannibal. In later life Clemens declared Bowen his "first, and oldest, and dearest friend."

The lives of Will Bowen and his brothers Sam and Barton were entwined with those of the Clemens family for some time. All three Bowen boys became pilots on the Mississippi River at an early age. In 1857 Clemens was taken on as an apprentice by Horace Bixby, pilot of the *Paul Jones*, in part due to his using the Bowens as references. Clemens and Bart Bowen served as pilots on the *Edward J. Gay*, and it is almost certain that Will and Sam saw a good deal of Clemens during the following years. Henry Clemens, a younger brother, was serving on the *Pennsylvania* in 1858 when a tragic accident claimed the lives of many passengers and crew. Several days later he died in Memphis, having been scalded by the exploding boilers. In his autobiography Clemens noted that Bart Bowen, at that time captain of the *Pennsylvania*, helped establish a relief fund for the victims.

With the coming of war, commercial traffic on the river was severely restricted. Many pilots were without work, and through choice or circumstance entered the military. Thinking it "simply a holiday," Clemens and Sam Bowen joined the Rebel cause in the summer of 1861. The author's account of his brief career as a Missouri militiaman is recorded in "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed." Shortly thereafter Clemens went west to the Nevada Territory. Sam Bowen returned to piloting on the Mississippi where he died of yellow fever in 1878.

Both Will and Bart Bowen pursued their trade despite the uncertainty of the times. As seasoned pilots they had an intimate knowledge of the ever-changing Mississippi. It is no doubt for this reason that they were asked to contribute their expertise to a map of the river. Issued in 1862, *Lloyd's Map of the Lower Mississippi River from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico* is a detailed (1 inch to 5 miles) representation of the river and environs. It was based on government surveys and "Revised and corrected to the present time, by Captains Bart, and William Bowen, Pilots of Twenty Years' experience on that River."

This fine map is a lithograph measuring 95 x 131 cm., divided into five panels depicting the course of the river from north to south. It contains a tremendous amount of information on settlement adjacent to the river. Farms and plantations are shown by owner's name, as are landings and ferries. The hydrography of the valley is of particular interest. Changes in the river channel

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reader to linger and browse. The reproductions, all in color, are exceptionally clear. Altogether an agreeable experience.

De Vorsey, Louis Jr. *The Georgia - South Carolina Boundary: A Problem in Historical Geography*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1982. (\$20.00, The University of Georgia Press, Athens, GA 30602)

Louis De Vorsey has served Georgia as an expert witness in its current dispute with South Carolina over the course of their common boundary through the lower end of the Savannah River to the ocean. This valuable little book is, in essence, the evidence and its interpretation that DeVorsey marshalled to be part of Georgia's case before the U.S. Supreme Court. DeVorsey's assignment was the historical geography of the boundary and the river, and most of his evidence consists of maps from the period from about the 1730s to about 1902. Of the 23 plates, two are fold-out modern maps in full color; the rest are black and white, nearly all of them being reduced reproductions of old maps. Curiously, there is no list of maps to complement the bibliography of books and manuscripts. One of the book's more interesting features is a trio of tables that summarize De Vorsey's cartographic evidence for changes in different parts of the river. South Carolina enlisted its own experts: William P. Cumming, Arthur H. Robinson, and Harry R. Merrens. One hopes that this book will prompt DeVorsey's counterparts to publish their version of what the old maps of the Savannah River have to tell us.

Museum and Library of Maryland History, The Maryland Historical Society. *The Mapping of Maryland 1590-1914: An Overview*. Baltimore: Museum and Library of Maryland History, The Maryland Historical Society, 1982.

Intended to accompany an exhibit entitled "The Mapping of Maryland", this catalog provides extensive notes and full cartobibliographic description of a group of maps representative of the state's cartography. The 36 entries are arranged under the headings of Maryland, Chesapeake Bay, Baltimore, Internal Improvements, and Maryland & Pennsylvania Boundary Dispute. The maps are nicely reproduced in black and white.

Tooley, R.V. *The Mapping of America*. London: Holland Press, 1980 (sole North American distribution by W. Graham Arader III, 1000 Boxwood Court, King of Prussia, PA 19406. ca. \$55.00).

In the best ecological spirit, Holland Press has made a business of recycling material originally published in the now defunct Map Collector's Series. While it is good to have these bibliographical works, some originally spread out

over a half-dozen numbers of the Series, available again between two covers, one might wish that the bibliographical details could be more fully explained in the advertizing. In the case of the present volume, initial information was that "most" of the material had been reprinted from the MCS, but there was no indication of what was new, or of the fact that five of the eleven chapters are not (or not solely) by Mr. Tooley. One would have liked to have known before, for instance, that the very useful Comparative cartography by Stevens and Tree is included, or that the new material (by Tooley) consists of a 15-page chapter on the Great Lakes and 5-page chapter on Ortelius' map of America. The many plates, which were one of the most valuable features of the MCS, are all here, filling almost half the volume. Most appear to have been reproduced from the printed images in the MCS, rather than from the original negatives. There is some loss of sharpness, especially with half-tones; on the whole, however, they are clear and legible. The book is well-made and opens easily. For the record, the contents are (by Tooley unless otherwise indicated): Chap. 1, French mapping of the Americas. The De l'Isle, Buache, Dezauche succession (1700-1830); Chap. 2, Comparative cartography / Henry Stevens and Roland Tree; Chap. 3, California as an island; Chap. 4, Smith's Virginia and its derivatives / Coolie Verner; Chap. 5, The marine surveys of James Cook in North America, 1758-1768 / R.A. Skelton and R.V. Tooley; Chap. 6, North American city plans - a selection; Chap. 7, Maps of the Yorktown campaign / Coolie Verner; Chap. 8, The Jansson-Visscher maps of New England / Tony Campbell; Chap. 9, A sequence of maps of America; Chap. 10, The mapping of the Great Lakes - a personal view; Chap. 11, The identification of the maps of America in the various editions of the *Theatrum of Ortelius*.

Ware, John D. Revised and completed by Robert R. Rea. *George Gauld: Surveyor and Cartographer of the Gulf Coast*. Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1982. (\$30.00, The University Presses of Florida, 15 N.W. 15th. St., Gainesville, FL 32603)

George Gauld, a Scotsman employed by the British Admiralty as a coastal surveyor, contributed significantly to the charting of British East and West Florida. Working between the years 1764 and 1781, he surveyed and explored the bays, sounds, and rivers from the Florida Keys to as far west as Galveston Bay. His work has largely been overlooked or pirated by others, and this thorough biography attempts to establish Gauld's proper place in the history of North American cartography. The book is illustrated with 12 foldout maps, plans, and views, and contains a checklist of the works of Gauld.